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to township periods.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CHILD'S GARDEN, Broadway-GRENAN OFFEE-ALE BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-The STRANGER-DANGING

WUD GAR- LA NAMA DE SEVILLE - COUNTY OFFICE BONG OF

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway - Hawlet - Wild CLAMPIERS STREET THEATER, (ate Burken's)-Water

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUREUM, Breadway-After DECADWAY VARIETIES, 62 Broadway-TEE PLYING

CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broad way-

SUCRLEY'S SERENADERS, 165 Breadway - Bruston

Bew York, Tuesday, October 21, 1856.

Mails for Europe. The Outsard mail steamship Niagara, Captain Wickman

The European mans will close in this city at half-pas me o'clock this afternoon.

See Huanto (printed in English and French) will be ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

suppers, sixpence. Secriptions and advertisements for any edition of the YORK HERALD will be received at the following

-Am. & European Express Co., 61 Eingsvillin do. do. 3 Place de la Bo at. do. de. 9 Chappel si 2: John Fuster, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Hamans of embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at De office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

Neither of the three steamships now due from Eusepe had been heard from at the time of our geing to press. The Arabia, from Liverpool for Halifax has been out ten days; the North American, from mann, for this port from Bremen and Southampton birteen days.

One official returns of the Pennsylvania election as far as received, foot up as follows:-

We publish this morning the address of [the Re publican State Executive Committee of Pennsyl vania, giving some rich developements relative to the fusion between the republicans and Know Neth ings in the late State contest. The document is in seresting, and will give our readers an idea of the metics pursued by the friends of Fillmore in the recent election in that State.

The republicans of Philadelphia held a meeting

last evening for the purpose of appointing dele gates to the Fusion Convention to be held in Har rieburg to-day. A number of the friends of Mr. Fillmore attended the meeting, and by their inflammatory speeches, for a time prevented the transact tion of any business. number of the members of the Keystone Club we seent and added to the confusion. After the Fillmore men and their coadotors had retired, the meeting was reorganized and delegates appointed, who pledged themselves to be present at the Convention.

The examination in the case of Huntington, the Wall street note broker, charged with forgery, was continued yesterday. Two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars worth of forged paper was presented yesterday, making a total of and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fortyex dollars, in forged promissory notes, already brought to light; and it is believed the actual amount of the frauds perpetrated will reach six bundred thousand dollars. We give full particulars of the astounding revelations elsewhere.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Supervi sers last evening directing the County Clerk to the election returns from the several dis pricts as they are presented at his office, and neither examine them himself, nor suffer other persons to examine them, until they are laid before the Board of County Canvassers. The proposition created quite a lively debate, the democrats taking the negative side of the question, and was finally lost by a vote of eleven to nine.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a commu pication was received from the Mayor, calling attension to the labors of Commander Berryman and hi brother officers of the United State; steamer Arctic, in sounding the Atlantis ocean from St. Johns to the west coast of Ireland, with the view of testing the feasibility of establishing telegraphic commu nication between the Old and New worlds. The expieration having positively determined the practicability of laving a telegraphic cable between the tw continents, the Mayor recommended that suitable pub Be notice be taken of the event. Accordingly, a reso lution tendering the freedom of the city to the off cers and crew of the Arctic, and placing the Governor's room at their disposal for the reception of their friends, was adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

Mr. Wm. T. Coleman and Mr. M. H. Truett, au other of the thirty-eight defendants in the case of Mulligan against the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, have been arrested by the Sheriff, and or-dered to find bail in the sum of twenty-five thousand

Particulars of the arrest of two hundred and fifty Kansas emigrants, men, women and children, near the Nebraska line, by Deputy Marshal Preston aided by a large body of troops and six pieces of artillery, will be found among our despatches. Not withstanding the conductor of the emigrants had permission from Governor Geary to enter the Territorywith the usual arms of emigrants, they were placed under arrest, their property examined and and a guard placed over them, with instructions to the troops to shoot any who might attempt to es-

cape.

Prom Buffalo we learn that seventy-two vesselare now on their way from Chicago and Milwaukie for that port, laden with 1,062,647 bushels of grain. Judge Whiting yesterday, in the Supreme Court announced his resignation, to take effect on the 31st inst. We understand that he will accept the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the municipal reformers.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 700 a 800 bales, at quotations which exhibited a decline of fully i cent per lb. below the highest figures last week. Flour was heavy, with fair sales at a de cline of 10c. a 15c. per bbl. on the lower grades of State brands, and about 5c. on extra grades. Wheat was about 3c. per bushel lower, with fair sales. Corn was easier, with sales of sound Western mixed at 67c. a 68c. from the slip and delivered. Pork walower, with sales of about 1,000 bbls. mess at \$21 50 Sogars were again active and better, with sales of about 1,400 hhds. and 800 boxes, closing with an ad vancing tendency in prices; and 2,613 mats and 100 baskets Penang were sold at 84c. Coffee was quite deady, with moderate transactions. Grain freights to Liverpool were quite active and firmer. Engage. ments of from 150,000 a 200,000 bushels were made at 9d. a 9ld., and with small lots, at the close, at 104. To London, 30,000 bushels wheat were engage 1 at 10d. a 10jd.

The Disunion Game of the Southern Democracy-Magnificent Programme for the Extension of Slavery and a Great Increase in the Price of Niggers.

Many of our readers have doubtless support that Governor Wise's opinion, to wit: that the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency would increase the price of stout, healthy Vir ginia niggers from one thousand to five thousand dollars a head, was an enthusiastic stretch of the imagination; but we think that we have at length arrived at the Southern democratic programme by which a very large increase in the price of Virginia niggers will undoubtedly be realized. We should not be surprised if, in less than three years, they were to run up to full five thousand

First, we refer our readers to the disunic movements of the late meeting of certain Southern democratic Governors at Raleigh, N. C., to a debate on Union or disunion between Gen. Houston and Gen. Rusk in Texas, and to the letter of Robert J. Walker, addressed to the fears of our Northern commercial classes, all of which articles will be found elsewhere in these columns, and all under the same head, for they are all of a piece.-All of these Southern secession movements, dis cussions, disunion speeches, and threatening letters, are directed to the one common object of frightening the North into submission; but we must now admit that the magnificent slavery pro gramme of the South will fully account for every expedient of intimidation they have adopted.

The whole game of the Southern disunio democracy in this campaign may be resolved into two simple objects:-First, to divide the North, and secondly to frighten the North. The division of the opposition elements of the North was effected with the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, a purely Southern nomination; and thus his inluence, and the influence of the Northern opposition faction drawn off into his support, were secured for the accomplishment of the second object. Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany, a few days after his return from Europe, shows conclusively that the Southern managers of his nomina-tion did not mistake the pliable instrument selected for their work. He promptly declared that the South would and should secede from the Union if Fremont was elected to the Presidency. Since that day the organs and stumpers of the Buffalo candidate have cheerfully done all the dirty work required by the Southern democracy in the North, in order to defeat the only candidate and party sufficiently popular and formidable, in a fair fight, to sweep the North from Maine to San Francisco.

The late Pennsylvania election, especially in the city of Philadelphia, next illustrates the success of the second branch of this disunion game of the Southern democracy-the old trick of frightening and intimidating the commercial interests of the North into a surrender at discretion. By a system of terrorism, under which the constitution has become a dead letter in the South, the Fremont party have been rigorously denied the liberty of speech and of the press in fourteen States: and our democratic Southern committees of safety have followed this up with the cry that Fremont is a sectional canlidate, an abolition candidate—that the South are excluded from his ticket-and that they can have no alternative than disunion, should be be elected by Northern votes. Treacherous, unconstitutional, mean and dastardly as this branch of the game of intimidation has been, it has still had its effect among our Northern commercial classes and their dependents. Thousands of silly men have been made to believe, or made to preach the preposterous nonsense that Fremont's election would be the end of the Union, and the end of our trade with the South. "Let them laugh who win," and we doubt not that already Gor Wise, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Keitt, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Atchison, and all concerned, are laughing in their sleeves at their unexpected success with this old stale trick of Southern rights, Southern wrongs, secession and

disunion. We say this old stale trick; for all this Southern democratic bravado of disunion is nothing but the old trick for dividing and frightening the North, so as to slip in and secure the spoils and the government for another term of four years. But the programme of the Southern leaders of the democracy in this campaign is on a scale so grand and comprehensive for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, as almost to excuse, in a party sense, even the basest devices of democratic warfare to the fullest extent to which they have been carried. The ruffianism at Washington, the ruffianism of Kansas. the terrorism which reigns supreme all over the South, the desperate hue and cry of disunion all over the North, the bribery and corruption and ballot stuffing at the polls, will be looked upon as but triffing offences against law, decency, morality and justice, should they culminate in the success of the great Southern democratic programme of 1856.

What is this programme? It was broadly fore shadowed at Cincinnati; but it has since been more fully developed. It may be briefly reduced to the following splendid scheme for the extension of slavery and an increase in the price of nig-

gers. The admission of 1. Kansas as a slave State.

2. Nicaragua as a slave State.

3. Cuba as a slave State.

4. Another slave State from Texas. 5. The half of California as a slave State

6. The whole of Mexico. The election of Mr. Buchanan and a democra tic Congress to back him, cannot possibly end in any other way than the admission of Kansas as a slave State at the first session of the next Congress. The game in Nicaragua is equally clear. The Cincinnati platform expressly pathises with the Walker movement. Soulé, Mr. Buchanan's right hand man, to Ostend, lately went down, as a sort of volunteer democratic ambassador, to Nicaragua, and the first fruit of his diplomacy appears in a decree from President Walker re-establishing slavery, which had stood abolished in that State fo forty years. Under Mr. Buchanan it will b easy, with the advice and influence of Mr. Soule to secure the admission of Nicaragua as a slave

State. Cuba comes next. Nicaragua will be the ren dezvous, and San Juan will be the Varna for the descent upon Cuba, after the plan of the descent of the allies upon the Crimea. Mr. Soule re turned from Spain to write a book upon his mission, disclosing everything connected with it. He contracted with a New York publisher to print the book; he wrote the book; but with the comination of Mr. Buchanan he suppressed the book. And why? For the all-sufficient reason that the election of Mr. Buchanan would revive the Ostend policy, and bring it into an experi ment-the policy of "wresting Cuba from Spain

if we have the power." With Nicaragua and Cuba in our possession. Mexico falls next into the Union as a matter of course. What is there to prevent it, should we succeed in "wresting Cuba from Spain?" There, however, is the rub. There this magnificent Southern programme may be tumbled about their ears like a lordly castle built upon the quick sands of the sea shore. The attempt to "wrest Ouba from Spain" may very possibly esult in a war with England, France and Spain combined. Otherwise, with the election of Mr. Buchanan, we see nothing to prevent the speedy acquisition by the Southern spoils democracy of an absolute and overshadowing supremacy in the government, to the extent of ten or fifteen additional slave States to the confederacy. Nor will this be all. As a necessary consequence, the demands of Kansas (perhaps Nebraska, too,) and Onba, Nicaragua and Mexico for slave labor, will not only result in raising the price of Virginia niggers to four or five thousand dollars ahead, but it must also result in the necessity of re-establishing that benign and humane institution for niggers, the African slave trade.

Such is the meaning of this democratic and Fillmore hue and cry of "abolition candidate, "sectional party," "Southern equality, "secession" and "disunion." It is all nothing more than the old trick to divide and frighten the North into submission. Thus far, the Southern terrorists hold the chances of the game; and with Mr. Buchanan in the White House, and with such deep players as Jefferson Davis, Atchison Toombs. Slidell and Soule around him, we may depend upon it they will provide ample markets for their niggers, and ample securities for the future The letter of Robert J. Walker is but a trickthe decree of Gen. William Walker, establishin slavery in Nicaragua developes the whole game

Impending Decisive Battle in Mcaragua

When the steamship Texas, which arrived in thi port on Saturday last, left San Juan del Norte, on the 6th inst., a grand and decisive battle wa daily expected between the combined forces the Central American States and those under the command of General Walker. It was to be conflict of arms on the result of which hung the destiny of Nicaragua, and, it may be, of Central America. It would decide whether the new principles of social and political government, including the probable introduction of slavery, implaned in that region by Walker and his co-adven turers, were to be fostered and developed, or whether Nicaragua should revert back to its Spanish-Indian dynastics. That battle has, in all human probability, already taken place. The issues which hung upon its result may have been already decided. The sword that great arbiter of the destinies of nations may have carved out a new career to progress and civilization for the citizens of one or al of the Central American States; or else, th ray of light that was allowed to flash in apo and illumine their gloomy condition may have been only transient, and may now be forever extinguished. Among the never ending wars waged between hostile peoples since humanity commenced to exist, there have been in all not twelve decisive battles-battles which affected the progress of the race and of civilization. The one impending, or that has already taken place in Nicaragua—though of but small consideration in view of the forces engaged, is of immense im portance in view of its effects on the destinies o he Spanish-American people, and of the beautiful countries which they inhabit, and may be, in fter ages, set down as one of the decisive bat les of the world.

The tactique followed by General Walker he present campaign appears to be an eminently prudent one. His force is small in comparison to that by which he is assailed. He cannot mus ter, at the very utmost, more than twelve hundred men, and with them he has to meet and de feat an army of two or three thousand at least. His policy, therefore, was evidently not to risk any skirmishing engagements, but to concentrate his whole force on a given point and strike one final and conclusive blow. The enemy made a demonstration on the town of Rivas, and the Walker garrison vacated it. They also occu pied Leon under similar circumstances. They marched into Managua and the Walker garrison marched out and fell back upon Massaya, about twelve miles northwest of the city of Granada the capital of Walker's government and the headquarters of his army. And by the latest intelligence brought by courier to the latter city the troops had evacuated Massaya, and were marching into Granada, where the enemy was im mediately expected. There Walker was prepared to meet them, and to risk everything on the issue of a grand battle. His only motive for wishing to postpone that last appeal to arms for a few days longer, was, to give time for the arri val of a battery of howitzers, mortars, shells and ammunition from New York and San Francisco and these munitions of war he was to have re ceived within a few days after the departure of the Texas from San Juan. So that, as we have before said, the decisive battle of Granada has probably already taken place, and the issues which

hung upon it are at length decided. We were led to believe, from circumstances the recently came to our knowledge, that England would recognize Walker's government if he succeeded in sustaining himself and demolishing his opponents. She keeps a large naval force in the barbor of San Juan, and, if it were her policy, she might easily strengthen the hands of Walker adversaries to a degree which would render bin powerless before them. The fact that she doe not do so, is of itself prima facie evidence that she does not want to see his government over thrown. But there is also positive evidence to the same point. Admiral Erskine, the officer in command of the English naval forces there, has declared that his government would throw no ob stacles in the way of the establishment of Walk er's sway; and the same sentiment has been also expressed by Capt. Tarleton, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Eurydice. What effect the intro duction of slavery will have remains to be seen It can perhaps be imagined. England desired that a firm and responsible government should be established in Nicaragua, and had no objection to that being done even by Americans. because she knew the immense value of the tradthat would be opened up with Central America under favorable circumstances. Whether she would or would not view so unconcernedly movement towards annexation with the United States, is not a subject important to be considered at this time; but the slavery question is one of moment, and will attract attention.

Meanwhile, however, good feeling exists b tween our citizens and the British authorities at San Juan. This was shown on the occasion of the Texas running aground in the harbor. The boats of the English men-of-war in port rendered the most active assistance in getting her off; and baving finally succeeded, the crew and passengers of the Texas, as she steamed past the Englishmen, saluted them with rounds of hearty cheers. In fact the entente cordiale seems to be perfect; and all that is now needed to put a sea upon the present state of good feeling and to see Walker's government firmly established, is the complete defeat of the forces of the Central American States now opposed to him, and the organization of the new régime on a proper and modern basis. It is understood that in that event the English government is ready to recognize the new government of Nicaragua; and as Walker has just ratified the treaty of commerce negotiated some years since between the Chamorro government and the United States, and subsequently ratified by Rivas, there will be then no impediment in the way of Nicaragua's peace and prosperity. That such may be the case must be the wish of all who have at heart the regeneration of Central America and the progress of civilization; but all depends on the decisive battle which has probably already been fought near Massaya or

THE OPERATIC WAR IN THE OUTSKIRTS-PHILA DELPHIA AND BOSTON IN THE FIELD.—The great Operatic war increases in vigor and intensity We have published, day after day, the builetin from the rival camps, the soul-stirring despatche of Field Marshal Maretzek, and the cool, statistical, matter of fact, but still interesting pronunciamentos of First Consul Phalen. Sometimes volunteer, who has been admitted into the sacred mysteries behind the scenes, throws a volunteer shot which ought to crush the opposition. But no, each party comes up fresh for the conflict smiling under the terrific punishment, and returning it con amore. All the young ladies in Fifth avenue gaze on the combat with the same delight that Gibbon tells us was felt by the Roman codfish aristocracy when the lions of Ner made their dinner off the friends of St. Paul.

The war has now spread to the outskirts, and we find those enterprising, but rather slow provincial cities, Philadelphia and Boston, waking up to the positive necessity of Italian opera, and charitably rejoicing at the imbroglio which de prives the metropolis of its most elegant amuse ment. The Boston Atlas, in an article which we transfer to our news columns, is particularly jubilant, and thanks "Phalen and Company for the series of representations commenced by Maretzek last night, at the Boston theatre. Th Philadelphians are really and positively roused They have nearly finished their Opera housethe American Academy of Music they call itand have officially announced that they are waiting for a tenant. This house, we understand will seat nearly four thousand people, and it has been almost as costly as our Academy. It will be leased, as we are told, for seven thousand dollars per annum, with five hundred stockholders admissions. At the Boston theatre, one of the fluest opera houses in the world, the rent is about ten thousand dollars, with three hundred etock holders as "dead heads." They are obliged to pay, however, for secured seats.

This skirmishing on the outskirts is an interes ing feature in the Operatic war, and will not be without its effect here. Meanwhile, let the Bos tonians and the Philadelphians rejoice while they have a good thing, and support it as it deserves otherwise their jubilee will be of short duration.

In the meanwhile, let the young ladies and the old ladies in the Fifth avenue and elsewhere hope on, hope ever. Let the dry goods dealers and opera cloak venders in Broadway, take heart of grace. New York is the only city that will support the Opera for a season of respectable length-that is, if it can be supported at all; and so New York will have the Opera coute que coute

THE CONSTITUTION NULLIFIED IN VIRGINIA. We published yesterday and the day before, seve ral letters from Portsmouth, Va., giving an ac count of the raising of a Fremont flag, which was cut down by order of the City Council of the place. Our correspondents considered the ordinance of the Council an outrageous interference with the liberty of the citizen, and so do we.

on the property of Southern men, and has sustained the South in the establishment of rules for the protection of that very peculiar property. Laws and ordinances, which are not needed in the North, and would not be tolerated here, may be required by the first principles of self-preser vation in the South; and it is manifestly absurd for people here either to insist upon uniformity of rules for North and South, or to claim superi ority over the South in consequence of the greater number of restraints on personal liberty

At the same time, it is absurd and unjust for the authorities of Southern cities or Southern States to enlarge the scope of these restraints, and to begin to see an assault upon their safety, or a threat against their prosperity, in every political movement that does not originate with themselves. Governor Wise, in warning John M. Botts that he was forgetting the laws of treason and openly hinting that he would present him before a grand jury, only succeeded in setting on foot a belief that he (the Governor himself) was crazy. Judge Thompson, arguing from the bench that not to vote for Buchanan was to deserve imprisonment in the penitentiary, achieved scarcely less distinction, and even carned a rebuke from the Virginia press. Just so, the Common Council of Portsmouth bave proved that they are alike ignorant of the rights of American citizens under the constitution, and the true na ture of the issues involved in the present canvass and the only object which they will attain will be to spread a conviction that they are a narrowminded, stupid body, and that if they fairly re present Portsmouth the cause of that port's de lecline can easily be understood.

THE LATE VISITATION AT FORT HAMILTON. in another column will be found a list of sub criptions, amounting to \$614, which has been received from New Orleans by the Treaurer of the Fort Hamilton Relief Fund. The renerous donors could not have been aware of he fact that a similar subscription, which was tendered by the people of Norfolk to the Fort Hamilton sufferers, had been respectfully declined, on the ground that enough money had been collected to meet the claims created by the ravages of the late epidemic. These manifestations of good feeling on the part of the citizens of Norfolk and New Orleans prove the truth of the eld adage, that money given in charity i invested at good interest. The promptness with which New York has always responded to the calls of benevolence from other cities, now meets with a ready and liberal return when an opportunity offers for the display of the grateful feelings which such conduct has evoked. This is as it should be. It is by the interchange of kindly offices on occasions of this sort that we can best give a practical contradiction to the assertion that the people of the North and South have no common bonds of sympathy.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the North American QUEEN, Oct. 20—10 P. M.
The steamer North American had not been signalled at
the River du Loupe, at half-past 9 o'clock this evening.

From Washington.
IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—THE PLANT
PRIGHTEN THE NORTH—WILL IT SUCCEED.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1856.

their pests. The President very nicely avoided the cha-grin that a return overland trip would cause him, by

The Secretary of War comes back full of politics and pluck. He has visited West Point, the Arsenal at Spring-field, Massachusetts, and other points at the North. He found all right wherever he went. His tour was a very quiet, gentlemanly one. Since his return I learn that he has transferred nearly all, if not quite all, the troops from the forts on the Virginia coasts to other sta Strange and startling as it may appear, I am told that this has been done for political effect. It is to enable the spoils democracy of Virginia, by an apparent popular insurrection, to seize those ports about a week be election, as an indication—an carnest indeed—of what Gov. Wise, Jeff Davis, Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, and their followers intend to do if Fremont shall be elec the Presidency. It is a trick to frighten the North. It is to clinch the nail on the head in Pennsylvania and New Sork in November, and frighten the commercial classes into an abandonment of Fremont and ensure the success of Buchanan. It is not intended to go any further. The

nere movement, from past experience, will be enough.

This plan was to have been submitted to the fifteen Southern Governors, who had been requested by Gov. Wise to meet at Raleigh, N. C. Only three Governors— Adams, of South Carolina; Wise, of Virginia, and Johnson, I believe, of Georgia—met. I am not posted up as to their proceedings. All I know is, that they were to

This insurrectionary scheme is somewhat similar to the one which forced the passage of the Army bill at the late extra session. When the republicans refused to pass that bill without the Kansas provise, the Secretary of War discharged all hands at the Arsena's at Harper's Ferry, Springfield and Pittaburg, and Intended to discharge every man connected with the army upon the charity of the world. Throwing one or two thousand men out of employment frightened the republicans into sub-mission at once, and the Army bill became a law.

Let us now see what effect this new and extraordinary movement will have on the deughfaces of the Central

Mr. Guthrie has appointed John S. Newton, of Pensaco a. Superintendent of Construction of the new custon

Source ordered to be constructed at that place.
Half a million of dollars has been paid out of the Trea sury since Saturday noon on account of government ex-

The democrats are rejoicing at their late triumphs which are considered in political circles here as settling the Presidential contest in favor of Buchanan. Rumer says that Judge Douglas is to be man

Washington belie upon his return to the city.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has visited Wheatland, and so icited a Cabinet appointment. Hon. Lemuel Dale Evans has returned to Washington.

The Secretary of War has returned from his visit

The Secretary of the Navy's health is much improved and he is expected here from North Carolina at the end of the month.

The steamer Wabash will leave Annapolis this week I New York, and thence join the Home Squadron.

A great number of invitations to a supper at the Whit

se this evening have been issued to the officers of the Volunteer Regiment of the District, and to other pro minent participators in the reception of the President on his return to this city, and to distinguished public func

Fusion Meeting in Philadelphia. Fusion Meeting in Philadelphia.

REAT EXCITEMENT—INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES BY
ENOW NOTHINGS—THE EXPSTONE CLUB—SYMP
TOMS OF A FREE PIGHT—ORDER FINALLY RESTOR
ED AND DELEGATES APPOINTED TO HARRISBURG PHILADEIPHIA, Oct. 20, 1856.

A meeting comprising all the elements of opposition to the Cincinnati platform was held this evening, in the rooms of the Central Republican Association, for the pur-pose of nominating delegates to the Union Electoral Con-vention to be held at Harrisburg to morrow. Mr. Robert L. Martin was called to the chair, and G. W. Reed and Geo. Connell were appointed Secretaries The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, an

amidst interruption, declared the necessity of concing all the elements of opposition to slavery extensi the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. GBORGE W. REED then arose on behalf of the Fil more men, and in a few minutes had so inflamed minds of all present by appeals to their passions that it

became immediately evident the meeting could not effect tance into the hall and assisted the Fillmore leaders and their notay crew in breaking up the meeting. Mr. Reed

all present to repudiate union but also to advoce "Ilmore's claims. The PRINCENT frequently requested Mr. Reed to mod

presented a set of resolutions which not merely require

rate his expressions and confine himself to the objects of the call, but without effect.

A GENTIEMAN addressed the audience on the other side, and was followed by Mr. DUTTON, who made a peculiarly

inflammatory speech.

The Parsoners ruled the resolutions out of order amids scene of the wildest excitement, the interlopers nearly itiating a free fight. Mr. G. W. Rrip then mounted the platform anew, and

surping the office of chairman, went through the farce putting the question.

Mr. Marrin stated thereupon that he had ruled the

questions out of order, and as there was evidently a fac tious minority determined to prevent any business being got through with he put the vote for adjournment, which After the disturbers had left the hall the meeting wa

reorganized and delegates were appointed, each pledging himself to be present at the Convention.

From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 18, 1956. We have received Lawrence (K. T.) dates to the 14t inst. Col. Cooke, at the head of four hundred drageous, had arrested a company of two hundred and forty emigrants, near the Nebraska line. The report that a writ had been issued for the arrest of Sheriff Jones, is false. A special court, for the trial of free State prisoners, con vened on the 14th inst. It is said that not one pro-slaver; man has yet been arrested by order of Governor Geary. Cmcago, Oct. 20, 1856. Advices from Nebraska City give further particulars of

the recent arrests of emigrants. The party numbered two bundred and fifty, including women and children. Mr. Eldridge, the conductor, procured permission of Governor Geary to enter the Territory with the ordinary arms of emigrants, he being assured that the intentions of the party were peaceful. On arriving at Plymouth, Kanthe party were peaceful. On arriving at Pigmouth, Kansas, on the 10th inst., they found Deputy Marshal Preston with seven hundred troops, acting as a posse, and six pieces of artillery drawn up to oppose their further progress. The Marshal ordered them to halt, and isformed the whole party that they were prisoners. All the boxes, trunks and baggage were searched, and resulted in the finding of some kegs of powder, a keg of cartridges belonging to the night guard, ten Sharpe's rifles, two dozen evolvers and a number of common rifles belonging to private individuals. The troops then took possession of all the horses, wagons, baggage, farming utenstis, and a large quantity of provisions, and ordered the whole party under guard, with instructions to the troops to shoot ny one who might attempt to escape. The emigrants were mostly from New York, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois Wisconsin and lows.

Fire at Bridgeport, Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1856 Cinicado, Oct. 20, 1856.

A fire occurred on Saturday at Bridgeport, about three miles from this city, destroying, in addition to the propeller Falcon, previously reported, the packing house of Hough & Keeshaw, with a large quantity of beel belonging to Hawkins & Van Antwerp. The loss of Hough & Keeshaw on buildings is \$25,000, insured for \$24,000; and in stock, \$40,000, insured for \$32,000. Hawkins & Van Antwerp's loss in beef is \$25,000, uninsured. Total loss,

Movements of Southern Steamers SAVANNAH, Oct. 18, 1856. The steamship Florids, from New York, arrived here

this (Saturday) morning.

Charleston, Oct. 18, 1866. The United States mail steamship Southerner arrive

here this (Saturday) morning at two o'clock.

Fremont Mass Meeting at Detroit. DEFROIT, Oct. 20, 1856.
The Hon. John P. Hale addressed 5,000 republicans at the Pavillon, on Saturday evening. Much enthu

Republican Mass Most HARTFORD, Oct. 20, 1856.
The largest meeting that has been held in this city this campaign, was held in the Fremont camp this eve hear Gov. Robinson, of Kansas. The number preservant and at 3,000. An impromptu procession got up, of nearly a mile in length. Great enthusias

Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, in Connecticut. Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, speaks in this city to-mor

The Case of the Shiffler Hose Company.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Mointyre homicibave rendered a verdict, "That the deceased came to ideath by a wound inflicted by some person unknown."

Grain Shipments.

Suffaio, Oct. 20, 1856.

The latest advices from Chicago and Milwaukie, say here are 72 vessals now on their way to this city, with 102,647 bushels of grain.

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Markets.

FHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. **Pennsylvania 5'a. 84%; Raading Railroad, 40; Long Island Railroad, 12%; **Morris Canal, 13%; **Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%; **Morris Canal, 13%; **Pennsylvania Railroad, 24%; **Morris Canal, 13%; **Pennsylvania Railroad, 24%; **Morris Canal, 13%; **Pennsylvania Railroad, 24%; **Morris Canal, 13%; **Cotton market depressed. Sales, to-day, 4,800 bales, at 13%c. a 11%c. **For bull. Freights.** Cetton in limited supply and tending upward; sales at 36 62% per bbl. **Meas pork, \$21 75 per bbl. **Freights.** Cetton to Liverpool, 7-10d.**

Market very dull. **Barley, \$1 26 for four rowed, affoat, and \$1 18 for Cayuga, in lote; **sales 8,000 bushels. Oats, 42c. **Corn, 68c., in lots of western mixed.**

Receipts, 3,500 beeves &,8-0 sheep, and 2,000 swine. Beeves, 5;%c.; extra drest quality, \$4 00 a \$5 25; sheep, \$3 50 a \$6 00; swine, 6c. for still fod, and 7c. for corn fed. Receipts of beeves, same as last weak. **Prices unchanged, quality decidedly better.

Flour dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$6 25 for choice Onto. Wheat dull and quiet. **Corn lower, and the moderate demand continues; sales 19,000 bushels, at 53 %c. **Earley very firm held at \$1 22 a \$1 25. **Oats quiet. Whistey dull. **Canal freights to New York advanced; corn. 18c.; wheat, 23c. Receipts in the forty-eight hours, up to moors to day; 7,613 bbls. four, 224,446 bushels wheat, and 37,565 bushels corn. **Canal exports in same time, 1,717 bbls. flour, 78,899 bushels wheat, 34,828 bushels corn. **Canal freights to New York.** Flour, 47c.; wheat, 16c., and corn, 14c. Lake imports—180,000 bushels, at \$7c. **Canal freights to New York.** Flour, 47c.; wheat, 16c., and corn, 14c. Lake imports—180,000 bushels wheat, 30,300 bushels

Political Gossip.

A SOUTHERN OFINION OF FREMONT'S CHANCES .- The South Carolinian, of Oct. 17, after having heard of the result of the election in Pennsylvania, says:—"That the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency is daily becoming more probable." DECLEMEION OF A. C. M. PERMINGTON,-The Newark

Daily Mercury contains the letter of Mr. Pennington de-clining the nomination to Congress. It charges that the democratic party has become the "open ally of the slavery propagandists," and that if its candidate succeeds to the Presidency, Kansas will be admitted as a slave State. As a member of the present Congress, it is possible be may have a vote to give in the choice of a chief magistrate. If so he will cast it in the manner most available to defeat the democratic candidate. He avows himself fully with the South in all their constitutional rights, but is opposed to widening the area of their peculiar institutions. The letter touches many collateral points, and

an able, conscientious and statesmanike production.

Col. Kritt's on South Carolina.—This gentleman, who imitates Governor Wise in his pomposity and magnio-uuence, and seems almost to take the words out of his mouth for his own use, resembles that famous bird who picks the teeth of his friend the crocodile. He asks in his late speech at Orangeburg:-

Has South Carolina got a history—I mean a written his-tory? She has a grand, noble history, but it is an un-written one. She has acted history. He says:—"Go and cok at her battle grounds, man, woman and child, white nd black, bared their breasts to the scourge of war and dought as disciplined, soldiers never fought throughout the Revolution." But yet, I ask you, have you got a written I istory? My celleague chastised Sumner for slandering the Elate. It might have cost blood and money beyond calculation—it might have been avoided if you had written history.

shall have that history without delay. We wish to know about those women and children who fought as discip-lined veterans never fought, and how the written history will put down all future Carolina bullies like Brooks!

BUCHANAN PRINCIPLES IN OMO.—At the raising of two

nickory poles at South Bloomfield, in Ohio, on the 29th ult., a grand Buchanan mass meeting upon the cocasian was to be addressed by Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. J. Cradlebaugh, Hon. E. B. Olls, Dr. Wayne Griswold and the bandbill, the call was made in large capital;—
"Come up and belp arrest the spread of slavery over the
vast Territories of Kankas and Nebraska."

THE WAY THE FERCHON WAS CARRED IN INDIANA.—The

afayette Journal of the 17th inst. says:-

A responsible gentleman of this city is prepared to make an affidavit that Judge Hammond, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, told him a short time before the election that atx hundred Irish would be im-ported into Tippecance county for the purpose of carry-ing the election. CONCRESSIONAL ELECTION IN CHARLESTON.—The following

is the vote given on the Congressional ticket in the city of Charleston, S. C.:-

The Mercury says that a protest has been entered against the validity of the election for representative in Congress from that district. City Politics.
THIRD WARD CRARTER REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

The Third ward republicans met last night and nomi-nated Oscar W. Sturievant for Alderman and R. S. Gould for Councilman of the Fourth district. Mr. Sturtevane was an active member of the last Common Council that convened under the old charter before the adoption of the present one. He gained considerable notoriety as an advocate of the Broadway Railroad scheme. DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE. This body met last night at Tammany Hall. Wi

This body met last night at Tammany Hall. Wilson Small in the chair. A communication was received from the Brooklyn Democratic General Committee, expressing regret for the death of L. B. Shepard. A committee was appointed to confer on the propriety of letting Tammany Hall to the workingmen for a mass meeting. The rest of the evening was spent in perfecting arrangements for the coming election. The committee adjourned early.

City Intelligence. How Policemin Sometimess Act.—The gentleman or any person who saw the policeman run away from the corner of Broadway and Liberty attest yesterday, at ten minntes before 2 o'clock, P. M., when he was called to quell a fight and disturbance at the corner of Liberty and Narsau streets, will consider a favor and further the ends of justice by calling at the office of the Chief of Police to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or by leaving his address there any time during the day.

RUGDS IN PRISON.—A young man mamed Frederick Brinkman, committed suicide in his cell, at the Third district police court prison, by hanging himself to the iron grating of his cell door. An inquest will be held upon the lody of deceased to day.

A SUPPOSED FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—A few days since Sergeant Cook discovered a very singular looking colored man recting upon the gate of a residence at Ruise Sun lane and Old York road. The officer apprehended the man, but from his affected idicey he had found it impossible to obtain any information from him. He would neither speak nor comprehend what was said to him, and after being taken to the lookup declined to him, and after being taken to the lookup declined to it or drink. On Saturday aftermoon the man had a hearing before Alderman Eneu, when he maintained the same ourse of conduct, and while in the dook leaned forward, pparently heedless of all that was done for or against im. Upon being searched, a paper was found upon his erson, from which it appeared that he was a rugilive flave, and that his master's name is Jerry Hance. It was dated at Delaware City. After the examination was over and Alderman Kneu had determined to send him to the almahouse, the negro, through the exertions of certain officers, was induced to converse. He told them that his name was Hird, and that he had entered Hanne's house, and after knocking him down, had committed robbery and fled to his city. Information of the whole again has been sent to Delaware City, and inquiries will be instituted to secertain the truth of the narration.—Philadelphita North American, Get. 20.

Supreme Court—Special Terms.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE WHITING.

Oct. 20.—Judge Whiting, after taking his seat upon the bench, announced that his resignation would be placed in the hands of the Governor of the State of New York on Tuesday morning, to take effect from the Stat of this month.

We understand that Judge Whiting resigns his present position for the purpose of accepting the nomination for the Reyorally tendered him by the municipal reformers, in opposition to the other candidates.